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have been placed too far down in the broadcast band, but only one suit has been filed against the Commission, said Mr. Bellows. This the Commission is prepared to contest vigorously, he added.

Stations which have broadcast appeals to their listeners to send letters to Washington designed to impress the Commission with the utility and favor of that station have brought about an influx of letters to Commission headquarters, according to Mr. Bellows. At least 60 per cent of such letters have been unfavorable to the stations, he asserted.

Radio Inspectors of the Department of Commerce, under orders from the Commission to watch for violations of the June 15 license conditions, have reported generally that all stations are trying their utmost to keep on their frequencies, but that some have not yet been able to make the necessary changes, such as the installation of crystal controls, etc. The Commission has issued an order stating that no station may deviate more than 500 cycles, or one-half kilocycle, from its assigned frequency during its broadcasts.

General Wood Asked To Visit President

Mr. Coolidge Hopes Governor General of Philippines Will Go to Black Hills.

Executive Offices, Rapid City, S. D., June 21.—President Coolidge is hopeful that, health permitting, the Governor General of the Philippines, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, will be able to visit him at his summer home in the Black Hills. It was announced orally today at the temporary executive offices here.

Mr. Coolidge has taken up the possibility of a visit from General Wood with the Secretary of War, Dwight F. Davis, it was stated, and has personally invited the Governor General to come here.

The President also has been advised from Washington, it was announced, that the American Ambassador to Mexico, James R. Sheffield, will be able to come here after June 30, and he and Mrs. Sheffield have been invited to visit the Black Hills.

The President's Day

At the Executive Offices
June 21, 1927.

Rapid City, S. D.

Executive Offices,
9:15 A. M.: Ben B. Lawshe, Secretary of the Sioux Falls Chamber of Commerce, called to pay his respects and to talk about general conditions in South Dakota.

9:30 A. M.: Representative Williamson, Mayor McCutcheon of Belle Fourche, and others, called to invite the President to attend the Belle Fourche round-up on July Fourth.

10 A. M.: Reviewed the South Dakota National Guard.

Remainder of Working Day: Engaged with senatorial staff in answering mail correspondence.

Creation of Air Mail Is Declared Successful

"And now we are operating air mail across and criss-cross the continent; transoceanic non-stop air flight has been achieved, first in 1919 by Alcock in his

others on details of the bill, which also would have embody specific details with respect to personnel, equipment, licenses, aerial routes, reserve air forces and other subjects. I have sketched briefly what I have in mind, for formulation between now and the next session, as a proposed authorization program."

adopted. Pan F. C. appointed Premier.

Minister MacMunn that on the 20th of issued and counter- Premier making the appointments.

Wang Yin Tai, Affairs; Ho Feng I tary Affairs; Shen the Interior; Yen T ance; Yao Chen, Liu Che, Minister of Ching Hui, Minister Shang Ching, Minister of Labor; Pan Fu ter of Communications.

Minister MacMunn other mandate of the Hsia Jen Hu as Cabinet.

Minister MacMunn nouncements are in tion of office on Jun Chief Secretary to

Hearing Scheduled In Fluorspar Inquiry

Tariff Commission Gathers Information on Cost of Production.

The United States Tariff Commission announced orally June 21, that July 22 has been designated to hear interested parties at a public hearing in the fluorspar cost of production investigation.

This investigation was ordered by the Commission on January 8, 1926, upon application of James A. Green, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Lundgren Stevens Company, of Chicago, Ill.

Cost data and other information covering about 90 per cent of the domestic output in 1925, were obtained in 1926 by the Commission.

Data regarding methods of operation, and prices in England and Germany were also obtained, the Commission announced.

As an evidence of foreign cost, values at foreign plants were determined by an analysis of all invoices of fluorspar imported in 1925, and the costs of shipment to the United States ports were also ascertained by the Commission, it was declared.

Fluorspar is a crystalline mineral, and used principally in the steel industry.

A summary of the Commission's findings in this investigation will be carried in an early issue of *The United States Daily*.

Indian Firm to Make Paper From Grass

Large Areas of Plant Declared Be Available as Source.

The production of paper from grass is planned by a concern in Punjab, India, the American Consul at Karachi, E. Verne Richardson, has reported to the Department of Commerce, according to a statement made public on June 21 by the Department. The statement, in full text, follows:

A company in Punjab, India, has been formed to manufacture paper from sabai (bhabbar) grass.

India possesses enormous areas of possible paper pulp-yielding grasses, states the Director of Industries in Punjab. With economic cropping and intensive cultivation it is believed in India that paper mills can receive a continuous supply of raw material, as grass matures in a short time.

President Favors Municipal Airport

Believes Their Establishment Matter for Local and Not Federal Administration.

Executive Offices, Rapid City, S. D., June 21.—President Coolidge believes that the establishment of airports is a matter for local administration, and not for the Federal Government, according to views expressed here today. This is a matter that should be taken up by the various municipal authorities.

In this connection it was indicated that the President will approve a plan to build a municipal airport at the old Benning's race track, Washington, D. C., providing the District of Columbia Commissioners feel such a project is essential.

It was announced orally at the executive offices that the President feels that the Army and Navy fields at Bolling Field and Anacostia could be utilized, but in this also he would prefer to have the advice of the city Commissioners. If they desire an appropriation from Congress he will recommend it.

Subterranean Waters Of Algeria Protected

Law Classifies Those in Cases as the Property of State.

Protection of the subterranean waters of the Algerian Sahara is provided under a new law enacted by Algeria, according to the American Vice Consul at Algiers, George Tait, in a statement made public on June 21 by the Department of Commerce. The full text of the statement follows:

Algeria recently passed a law to protect subterranean waters of the Algerian Sahara. The law classifies these waters with lakes, springs and running water, as State property.

The law is reported necessary in order to protect existing cases against exploitation of underground waters, and, in particular, of gushing or artesian waters. These waters are reported in Sahara rapidly becoming exhausted.

The principal artesian districts in the Algerian Sahara extend over an area 248 miles wide and 559 miles long lying between the parallel of Biskra and In-Salah. From north to south, it includes the Ziban, with Biskra, the Bir District with Touggourt its capital, the Ourgla Oases, the El-Gele Oases, Tiddikelt and In-Salah.

Exhibit to In Germany

Forty-Nine Countries Join in Exhibit

19

Cologne, Germany, year the first internation, the American J. K. Biddle, has in ment of Commerce, ment issued June 21. The statement follows:

The first international exhibition will be held at from May to October countries have exhibited.

The City of Cologne the financing of the been promised the large publishing and Germany. The port the state railways, and news agencies in the exhibition.

The idea of the present the press in of intellectual, technical processes. All technical trivances, which are stages of press manufacture of the finished product on will be displayed.

The exhibit will main divisions. This deals with the daily life of the daily paper, modern newspaper agencies.

Other divisions respectively to the printing art, technical series, the organization German press in foreign and traffic, press advertising, newspaper manufacture, and techni

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

June 25, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DODGE

I am transmitting attached hereto copy of communication, together with enclosure, received from Mr. C. G. Marshall, Chief of News Staff, The United States Daily, under date of June 22.

It will be noted that this communication requests either the preparation of an article with reference to the functions of this Bureau, or my submission to an interview.

Will you please advise me as to your views and wishes in the premises, that is as to whether or not an article should be prepared, or whether it would be preferable to permit the newspaper representative to conduct an interview.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Encl. 30134

C. G. Marshall
U. S. Daily
7/1/27
J. E. H.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice has been organised as a functioning investigative division of the Department of Justice since 1908. It is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest.

As a matter/practical policy, the Bureau of Investigation conducts investigative inquiries into such violations, or alleged, violations of Federal Laws or Statutes as are not specifically assigned, by legislative action or otherwise, to other Governmental investigative agencies.

Among the classes of cases investigated by the Bureau may be listed the following: Bribery of Federal Officials, Civil Rights and Domestic Violence, Contempt of Court, Copyrights, Crimes on the High Seas, Crimes on Indian and Government Reservations, Impersonation of Government Officials, Intimidation of Witnesses in Federal Cases, Neutrality Violations, Questions Relative to Pardon and Parole Cases Involving Federal Prisoners, Passports, Patents, Peonage Cases, Perjury in Federal Courts, Violations of the Red Cross Act, National Bank Act, National Bankruptcy Act, Thefts From Interstate Shipments, Violations, or Alleged Violations of the Anti-Trust Laws, White Slave Traffic Act, National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, Illegal Use of Interstate Railway Passes, Thefts, Embezzlement and Illegal Possession of Government Property, War Risk Insurance Act, Frauds Against The Government, etc.

Field Offices of the Bureau of Investigation are situated in the larger cities of the United States. The investigative work of the Bureau is carried on by so-called Special Agents. There is also a division covering the work of expert accountants required in the investigation of various cases involving violations of the National Bank Act, National Bankruptcy Act, Postal Frauds, Farm Loan Act, etc., etc.

As an indication of the work of the Bureau of Investigation there is submitted the following table showing sentences, fines and recoveries imposed and secured by the work of the Bureau during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926:

| | SENTENCES | | | FINES | RECOVERIES |
|--|-----------|------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| | Life | Yrs. | Mos. Das. | | |
| Adjusted Compensation 1924 | | | | \$ 5.00 | |
| Anti-Trust | | | | 2,000.00 | |
| Alaskan Matters | 5 | 11 | 20 | 101.00 | \$ 28.25 |
| Bankruptcy | 210 | | | 70,100.00 | 922,898.52 |
| Bondsmen and Sureties | 2 | 6 | 10 | 5,440.89 | 16,960.98 |
| Bribery | 49 | | | 15,497.00 | 50.00 |
| Contempt of Court | 3 | 10 | | 4,410.00 | 3,082.95 |
| Counterfeiting | 9 | 7 | | 330.00 | 6,979.60 |
| Court of Claims | | | | | 804,433.18 |
| Crimes on Government and Indian Reservations | 2 | 77 | 9 | 1,175.00 | 4,928.26 |
| Crimes on High Seas | 3 | 11 | 10 | 1,200.00 | 354.00 |
| Customs, Laws and Smuggling | 7 | 4 | 1 | 3,250.00 | 3,000.25 |
| Explosives | | | | 100.00 | |
| Frauds against Government | 18 | 3 | | 5,119.91 | 1,310.54 |
| Illegal wearing of Uniforms | 7 | 10 | 18 | 460.00 | 274.00 |
| Immigration | 8 | 1 | 6 | 1,850.00 | 3,060.00 |
| Impersonation | 207 | 11 | 14 | 9,475.00 | 720.50 |
| Income Tax | 4 | | | | |
| Interstate Commerce Except Thefts | 19 | 5 | 1 | 5,980.00 | 243.00 |
| Intimidating Witnesses | 18 | 11 | 1 | 15,300.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Jury Investigations | 7 | 5 | 2 | 600.00 | |
| Mexican Matters | 1 | 2 | | 200.00 | 620.00 |
| Miscellaneous Matters | 115 | 5 | 24 | 142,155.00 | 1,524,377.54 |
| Miscellaneous (By Accountants) | | | | | 1,999,000.00 |
| Narcotic | 68 | 5 | 1 | 1.00 | 772.50 |
| National Banking Act | 515 | | | 163,200.00 | 163,574.19 |

| | DEFENDS | LIVES | RECOVERIES |
|---|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | Life, Yrs, Mos, Days. | | |
| National Motor Vehicle Theft Act | 2083 | 3 16 | 72,550.79 |
| Naturalisation | 1 | 3 1 | 360.00 |
| Passports and Visas | 8 | 10 | 250.00 |
| Peonage | 8 | 3 | 2,500.00 |
| Perjury | 38 | 11 3 | 526.00 |
| Postal violations except Postal Frauds | 45 | 9 1 | 250.00 |
| Prohibition Act | 102 | 4 15 | 120,661.00 |
| Radical Matters | 41 | | 129.50 |
| Selective Service | 8 | | |
| Thefts, Embezzlement and Illegal Possession of Govt. Property. | 109 | | 11,200.00 |
| Thefts from Interstate Shipments | 367 | | 39,175.00 |
| Using Mails to Defraud | 40 | | 11,950.00 |
| War Risk Insurance | 16 | 5 1 | 3,443.00 |
| White Slave Traffic Act | 698 | 9 27 | 56,458.83 |
| | <u>5,494</u> | <u>3 16</u> | <u>\$1038,856.42</u> |
| | | | <u>\$6,652,619.59</u> |

Special Agents of the Bureau of Investigation are selected with the utmost care and after the most rigid tests have been applied. Appointments are confined to those possessing LL. B. or L. L. B. degrees from recognized law schools or colleges. It has been found that a comprehensive knowledge of law is practically an indispensable requirement in the intellectual equipment of a modern investigator. It is recognized, also, that the moral equipment of a high-class investigator is of positive importance. No Special Agent of the Bureau of Investigation is appointed who has not first been thoroughly investigated and whose entire career has not been subjected to the closest scrutiny. All Agents appointed must have spotless records and must not have been guilty of any offense, either civil or criminal, at any time. The age limit has been set between the years of twenty-five and forty.

Agents of the Bureau perform every investigative activity in cases involving violations of Federal Statutes up to the point at which a case is presented in Court for actual trial. All Agents perform are well grounded in the laws of evidence and not only possess the theoretical training which a legal course affords, but develop, through experience in performing investigative work in intricate cases, and sitting at the counsel table with United States Attorneys in Court during the trial of these cases, a practical knowledge of legal procedure which enables them to exercise the requisite investigative skill and judgment in the performance of their duties.

Accountants working under the jurisdiction of the Bureau must be expert in all lines of investigations covering violations of the National Banking Act, National Bankruptcy Act, Postal Frauds, cases involving embezzlements and similar violations, and are required to have both the commercial and technical experience, as well as the academic training which will render them capable of performing the requisite work in the various spheres outlined.

The work of the Bureau is growing rapidly, although there has been no increase (in fact, there has been a substantial decrease in the past five or six years) in the investigative personnel. Among the classes of cases showing a substantial increase from year to year

may be noted those involving violations of the National Bankruptcy Act and the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. Violations of the latter are particularly numerous and are increasing rapidly.

In addition to the investigative work under the jurisdiction of the Bureau, it should be noted that the Director of the Bureau is vested with the immediate supervision and direction of the National Division of Identification. This institution was created by an Act of Congress and its official statutory existence was initiated on July 1, 1924. It commenced to function under the provisions of an Appropriation Act covering the general expenses of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925. This act carried a special provision authorizing and providing funds for the acquisition, maintenance and exchange of criminal identification records with the officials of the Government and states. The Identification Division is located in the Harley-Wright Building, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. It is manned by an expert personnel of fingerprint classifiers and searchers, together with the necessary clerical staff. There are, at the present time, in the possession of the National Division of Identification 1,215,812 fingerprint records of criminals both of national and international importance and of current actual interest and value. This Division is supported by, and operates in close daily contact with, law enforcement officials throughout the country, more particularly with the members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The Division receives an average of 600 fingerprint cards daily from law enforcement officials throughout this country and abroad. These records are, immediately upon

receipt, classified and searched and in the event any previous criminal record is found in the archives of the Division, a complete notice covering the details thereof is immediately transmitted to the law enforcement officials, penal institutions, etc., transmitting said prints to the Bureau. The value of this service, which is, of course, without cost to all legally constituted local, state and Government law enforcement officials, may equally be inferred. Bureau requirements provide that every fingerprint inquiry must be answered within not more than forty-eight hours from the time of receipt thereof. In addition thereto, telegraphic inquiries are sent whenever requested by the Bureau's correspondents. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, there were 166,923 fingerprint inquiries received by the Bureau, of the prints received, a total of 62,223 identifications were accomplished, showing past criminal records of minor or major importance. The value of this service and its importance in connection with the work of law enforcement officials everywhere in conjunction with the investigative work of the Bureau is increasing from year to year.

SEE MC 72

July 20, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DODGE.

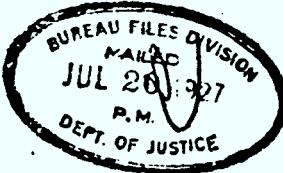
C. B. T.
I am attaching hereto, for your information, a draft of an article proposed to be sent to the United States Daily. You will recall that some days ago, I took up with you the question of preparing this article and have prepared the enclosed. I would appreciate it if you would go over the same and indicate to me informally any suggestions which you think should be incorporated in it, or any materialy which should be left out of it.

If this could be given your immediate attention it would be appreciated as I am desirous of making some sort of reply as soon as possible to the U. S. Daily.

Very truly yours,

Encl.

Director.



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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 21 1927
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

L. T. J.

The United States Daily

Washington

THE ONLY COMPLETE DAILY RECORD
OF THE GOVERNMENT
ESTABLISHED MARCH 4, 1926

DAVID LAWRENCE, PRESIDENT;
JAY JEROME WILLIAMS, PUBLISHER
JOHN E. RICE, GENERAL MANAGER
VICTOR WHITLOCK, DIRECTOR OF ADVERTISEMENTS

August 1, 1927

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I thought you would be interested in seeing a copy of The United States Daily in which your article appears. Accordingly, I have asked our Circulation Department to send you, under separate cover, a copy of the paper.

Perhaps you would like to have us send copies of this particular issue to either friends or persons whose activities are affected by the particular work of the government you have explained. If you will send me their names and addresses we will be glad to send them copies without charge.

I want to take this occasion to thank you for the cooperation you have extended us.

Sincerely yours,

AUG 23 1927

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|-----------|--|-------------------------|------|
| PUBLISHER | | BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| | | AUG 23 1927 | |
| | | DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| Div. One | | FILE | FILE |

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J.W.H.

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RE: DCS

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August 14, 1928.

F.B.I.

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AUG 20 1928

FILE

I have carefully reviewed Personnel Classification Board Circular Number 26, containing a request for field organization charts and statements as to the functions of field service offices or stations.

With specific reference to paragraph two of said communication, I beg to state that the Bureau does not possess any chart showing the organization and functions of its field service. However, the service may be simply and briefly described in such a manner as, I believe, to be fully comprehensive without the assistance of a chart.

The Bureau has under its jurisdiction thirty field offices under the jurisdiction of an Agent in Charge attached to each office. These are known as field zones. The Bureau also has six accounting zones under the immediate supervision of Supervising Accountants. The function of the Supervising Accountants is to supervise and direct the technical work of the Bureau's Special Accountants. The function of the Agents in Charge is to supervise and direct the work of the Bureau's Special Agents, and, in addition, perform the administrative work incumbent upon the supervision of the Special Accountants. In addition thereto, the organization of the Bureau provides for a Bureau inspection system by inspectors who are almost constantly in a travel status and whose duty it is to inspect the work of the various field and accounting offices of the Bureau, checking the condition of cases and the administrative work in each office, and reporting individually on the qualifications of the Special Agents, Special Accountants, Special Agents in Charge and Supervising Accountants attached thereto. Further, two of the Bureau's offices, or field zones, are designated as probational or trial field offices or zones, i.e., Washington and New York. To these two field zones or offices are not all appointees, both Special Agents and Special Accountants, for a three months' probationary period and reports are received from the Agents in Charge having jurisdiction as to their qualifications for permanent appointment.

Tel. Harrison 8968

Cable Address "The"

THE DETECTIVE

PUBLISHING COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1885

AL. DUNLAP
President and Editor

THE DETECTIVE
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF:

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CHIEFS OF POLICE

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CHIEFS OF POLICE

TRI-STATE ASSOCIATION OF
CHIEFS OF POLICE

INTER STATE ASSOCIATION OF
SHERIFFS

INTERNATIONAL SECRET SERVICE
ASSOCIATION

RAILWAY SPECIAL AGENTS OF
UNITED STATES AND CANADA

NATIONAL BUREAU OF CRIMINAL
IDENTIFICATION

ARIZONA PEACE OFFICERS
ASSOCIATION

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE
CHIEFS ASSOCIATION

COOK COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION

ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATION
FOR IDENTIFICATION

ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF
DETECTIVES

ALSO A LARGE NUMBER OF
STATE ASSOCIATIONS OF POLICE
SHERIFFS, DETECTIVES AND
PEACE OFFICERS CREATED FOR
THE PURPOSE OF ADVANCING
THE WELFARE OF CRIMINAL
CONTROL

January 23, 1929

1029 So. Wabash Ave.
CHICAGO, ILL., U. S.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

O F B I .

I have been giving considerable thought to the subject matter of our recent conversation in your office in Washington, namely, the bringing to the attention of the various Peace Officers throughout the United States of the work performed by your agents and also the service rendered by your Bureau of Identification.

I have gone into this matter very fully with Mr. Dunlap and he agrees with me that an article by you for one of our early issues on this matter would be a very interesting and educational one for our readers.

I note that only the Washington office is a subscriber to our publication, and believe that every office of the Bureau should receive a copy of the Detective every month.

We anticipate in the near future to establish a section for the dissemination of news and activities of the various Federal Agencies doing investigating and police work throughout the United States.

Please accept the writer's thanks for courtesies in the past, and looking forward to receipt of the article requested, I remain

Dir. One



62-24172-X8
Very truly yours,
RECORDED
DETECTIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY
FEB 4 1929
By Walter W. Wood FEB 4 1929
General Manager

62-24172-X8 January 31, 1929.
~~62-24172-X8~~

RECORDED & INDEXED
FEB 4 1929

Mr. Walter H. Wood,
General Manager,
The Detective Publishing Co.,
1029 So. Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

62-12831

Dear Mr. Wood:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of January 23rd., which has not been sooner acknowledged owing to my absence from the office.

I am transmitting, attached hereto, copy of an article which I trust is along the lines you desire.

With expressions of my best wishes, I am
very truly yours,

Director.

Enc. 115085.

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED

FEB 8 1929

P. M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MM: DCG

1-31-29

PRESENT DAY ACTIVITIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OF THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The actual current functioning of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice is not as comprehensively known throughout the country as is desirable, both from the standpoint of the law enforcement officials themselves and of the Bureau of Investigation.

The Bureau of Investigation has primary investigative jurisdiction in a large number of violations of Federal laws or Statutes. It is at all times ready and willing to cooperate to the fullest extent with law enforcement officials everywhere. There are thirty field offices of the Bureau of Investigation scattered throughout the country, located at the following places:

Mr. J. V. Blake, P. O. Box 1000, Federal Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Mr. L. C. Duke, P. O. Box 839, Federal Building, Boston, Mass.
Mr. M. J. Blackmon, P. O. Drawer 56, Federal Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mr. D. H. Dickason, P. O. Box 1583, Federal Building, Butte, Mont.
Mr. J. L. Craven, 515 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.
Mr. E. J. Connally, P. O. Box 1403, Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. L. G. Schilder, P. O. Box 493, Federal Building, Columbus, Ohio.
Mr. R. H. Colvin, P. O. Box 1527, Dallas Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex.
Mr. S. J. McFee, P. O. Box 504, Post Office Building, Denver, Colo.
Mr. T. C. Wilcox, P. O. Box 831, Post Office Building, Detroit, Mich.
Mr. Louis DeNette, P. O. Box 771, Federal Building, El Paso, Texas.
Mr. Frank Cole, P. O. Box 434, Federal Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mr. S. A. Campana, P. O. Box 33, Atlantic Nat'l. Bank Annex, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mr. R. E. Vettorli, 908 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Mr. E. J. Geelan, P. O. Box 536, Federal Building, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mr. J. M. Towler, P. O. Box 1071, First Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.
Mr. Werner Hamm, Federal Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mr. F. J. Blake, P. O. Box 696, Federal Building, New Orleans, La.
Mr. C. D. McKean, P. O. Box 70, Wall Street Station, Sub-Treasury Building, NY
Mr. C. E. Breniman, P. O. Box 1535, Federal Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mr. B. G. Hancock, P. O. Box 1044, Federal Building, Omaha, Nebraska.
Mr. S. Busha, P. O. Box 451, Federal Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. C. L. Keay, P. O. Box 987, Standard Life Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. J. A. Dowd, P. O. Box 722, Old Post Office Bldg., Portland, Oregon.
Mr. E. S. Kimball, P. O. Box 795, Federal Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Mr. Gus T. Jones, P. O. Box 906, Federal Building, San Antonio, Texas.

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107 JUL 27 1964

62-34172-8
62-3836-7

for Detective Magazine
Feb. issue 1929

Mr. J. E. P. Dunn, P. O. Box 574, Post Office Building, San Francisco, Calif.
Mr. T. L. Tracy, P. O. Box 163, Douglas Building, Seattle, Wash.
Mr. E. E. Conroy, P. O. Drawer 1457, Customs Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. T. F. Callan, Harley-Wright Building, Washington, D. C.

At any hour of the day and night the Agent in Charge of the Bureau at a field office would be glad to receive any information possessed by any law enforcement official relative to a violation or possible violation of a Federal Statute. The telephone may be used charging the Bureau with the cost of the telephone messages in question, or a telegraphic communication may be made under the same circumstances. Where it is simply a matter of inquiry and no urgent haste is desired a letter addressed to any one of these field offices will receive prompt and effective action.

Probably the largest class of Federal violations handled by the Bureau of Investigation in the field, which come under the immediate jurisdiction of local law enforcement officials, is that involving violations of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. It is a violation of Federal Law to transport a stolen car from one state to another, knowing said car to have been stolen, or to receive a car which has been transported interstate, knowing said car to have been stolen.

The Bureau of Investigation also functions widely in violations of the White Slave Traffic Act, which prohibits the interstate transportation of a woman or girl for an immoral purpose.

The Bureau of Investigation also handles violations of the National Bankruptcy Act, and this class of investigation has been growing in size and importance every year.

It investigates the bribery of Federal officials, as well as those implicated in violations of Federal Laws, Crimes on the High Seas, Theft, Embezzlement and Illegal Possession of Government Property anywhere, all Crimes on Government Reservations, Impersonations of Federal officials, where something of value is secured thereby, Thefts from Interstate Railroad and Express Shipments, Peonage Violations and an extremely long list of other more or less major violations of Federal Statutes.

When in doubt as to the action to be taken at any time in any matter which may appear directly or indirectly to violate Federal Statutes, it would be advisable for law enforcement officials anywhere to inquire of the nearest office of the Bureau of Investigation as to whether or not said office has primary jurisdiction in the matter. In any event the Agent in Charge of said office will always be found ready and willing to advise and cooperate to the fullest possible extent in the particular case in question. Any failure to cooperate effectively should, of course, be immediately reported to the Director of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice at Washington.

The work of the Bureau of Investigation has grown materially in the past five years. As an instance, the following statistics are quoted showing the results procured through the efforts of the Agents of the Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928:

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Indictments..... | 5,228 |
| Convictions..... | 4,211 |
| Sentences..... | 8 Life; 2 Death; 5,347 Years; 8 Months; 20 Days and Fines \$428,851.51. |
| Recoveries..... | \$3,589,467.77. |
| State Sentences..... | 8 Life; 2,347 Years; 4 Months; 18 Days; Fines \$9,536.00. |

It is expected that the figures for the current fiscal year will show a proportionate material increase. This consummation has been effected in spite of the fact that the Bureau of Investigation has been operated on a consistently decreasing proportionate scale of expenditures for the past five years.

As an integral part of the Bureau of Investigation may be mentioned the National Division of Identification and Information, which performs that portion of the Bureau's work coming in closest daily contact with law enforcement officials everywhere. The National Division of Identification and Information possesses, it is believed, the largest collection of fingerprints of criminals of current actual value existing anywhere in the world. It numbers, at the present time, 1,576,383 current fingerprints of this nature. Every effort is made to eliminate from this collection the prints of all those who have died or who have passed the age where their criminal propensities need any longer be feared.

The service rendered by the National Division of Identification and Information to law enforcement officials is absolutely free of cost. Replies to all inquiries are consistently made within forty-eight hours of receipt thereof, or sooner in the event of a telegraphic reply having been requested in emergency cases.

As an evidence of the scope of the work being performed by this Division of the Bureau of Investigation, it may be noted that the Division is receiving an average of 950 fingerprint records and inquiries based thereon daily from all parts of this country, Canada and abroad.

The National Division of Identification and Information works in closest cooperation with the officials of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. In fact the Division was originally sponsored by the International Association and has received guidance, advice and assistance from the officials of said Association ever since its initiation on July 1, 1924.

An important part of the work performed by the Bureau is the apprehension of fugitives who have violated Federal laws and have disappeared, either forfeiting bond or otherwise. Hardly a day passes without some fugitive having been reported by law enforcement officials

to the Bureau's field offices or to the National Division of Identification and Information at Washington. It is the latter Division, however, that functions most effectively in informing law enforcement officials of the actual identity of numerous apparently unimportant potential criminals or fugitives picked up by said officials.

The Bureau desires to impress upon all of its friends and supporters throughout the country the desirability, in fact the necessity, of fingerprinting wherever and whenever possible all persons taken into custody by said officials. Manifestly a vagrant or a petty malefactor arrested in a small country town may be wanted for serious crimes elsewhere. Regardless of how apparently unimportant may appear the identity of the criminal in question, no law enforcement official is entitled to judge as to whether he may not be a criminal for whom the entire country is searching.

The Bureau is pleased to note that an increasing number of law enforcement officials are availing themselves of this particular service rendered by the National Division of Identification and Information of this Bureau.

As an evidence of the effective work of the Division in question it may be mentioned that during the past fiscal year 51% of all inquiries received from law enforcement officials were identified as those possessing criminal records on file in the archives of the Bureau.

In addition to the number of fingerprint cards on file in the National Division of Identification and Information, the following possibly interesting statistics may be set forth:

From June 30, 1927 to July 1, 1928, there were received 223,513 prints. There were classified during this period 203,411 prints. There were searched during this period 220,996 prints. The extremely gratifying figure of 42,507 identifications made was achieved during this period. This constitutes a percentage of identifications of over 51%. During the same period 216,930 prints were filed; 221,173 index cards were searched; 245,2457 index cards were made and 221,173 fingerprint inquiries were answered. A record was kept from January 1, 1928 to June 1, 1928, of the number of fugitives apprehended through the work of the National Division of Identification and Information, i. e., the number of individuals identified as fugitives from justice by a search of the records of the Division and notification thereafter to the individual holding said fugitives as to their identity and previous criminal records. These apprehensions of fugitives totaled 129.

The National Division of Identification and Information of the Bureau also endeavors to furnish every correspondent with information covering the complete subsequent criminal history of each and every subject upon whom they have sent identification data to the Bureau in the past. This renders it possible for law enforcement officials to maintain complete records upon subjects who have previously been in their custody.

As previously stated, each and every service rendered by the Bureau of Investigation is without cost to law enforcement officials everywhere. The National Division of Identification and Information of the Bureau furnishes not only franked envelopes for communications, inquiries and replies, but also fingerprint cards upon which to record the fingerprints of the malefactors taken into custody for transmission to the Bureau.

The Bureau also issues a booklet entitled "How To Take Fingerprints" which has been of assistance in this particular phase of law enforcement work.

The Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice invites each and every law enforcement official everywhere to extend to the Bureau their fullest cooperation, assuring them that the Bureau will at all times render every possible assistance in all cases, no matter how minor in importance may appear their scope.

Director.

Tel. Harrison 8968

Cable Address "Thedick"

THE DETECTIVE

PUBLISHING COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1885

AL. DUNLAP
President and Editor

February 7, 1929.

1029 So. Wabash Avenue
CHICAGO, ILL. U. S. A.

THE DETECTIVE
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF:

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
CHIEFS OF POLICE

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

OHIO STATE ASSOCIATION OF
CHIEFS OF POLICE

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

TRI-STATE ASSOCIATION OF
CHIEFS OF POLICE

Your letter dated January 31, with enclosure
received. Thanks very much.

INTER STATE ASSOCIATION OF
SHERIFFS

Your article will appear in our February 1929
issue, which is now on the presses, copy of which will be sent
you.

INTERNATIONAL SECRET SERVICE
ASSOCIATION

With kindest regards, I am

RAILWAY SPECIAL AGENTS OF
UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Cordially,

NATIONAL BUREAU OF CRIMINAL
IDENTIFICATION

ARIZONA PEACE OFFICERS
ASSOCIATION

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE
CHIEFS ASSOCIATION

COOK COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION

ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATION
FOR IDENTIFICATION

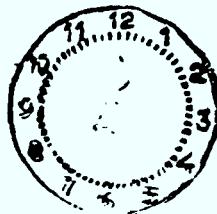
ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF
DETECTIVES

Walter Wood-MB

Walter Wood
Manager
The Detective Publishing Co.

ALSO A LARGE NUMBER OF
STATE ASSOCIATIONS OF POLICE
SHERIFFS, DETECTIVES AND
PEACE OFFICERS, CREATED FOR
THE PURPOSE OF ADVANCING
THE WELFARE OF CRIMINAL
CONTROL.

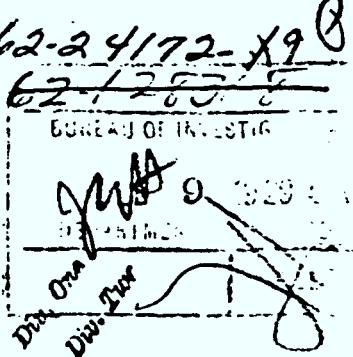
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FEB 9 1929

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FEB 11 1929



MEMBER ILLINOIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE:

MEMBER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

To

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Attorney General

General Donovan

General Luhring

General Willebrandt

General Marshall

Mr. Chase

Mr. Carusi

Mr. Baldwin

Mr. Stewart

Assistant Director

Inspector

Chief, Division 3

Chief, Division 5

Chief, Division 6

Chief, Division 7

Miss Gandy

Personnel Filing Section

.....

.....

.....

Please note duplications in original list of matters handled by Bureau. This should have been checked carefully before listing.

31/19 on 2/11/62
29
JL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

5/18/69.

The Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice was established in 1908. Its investigative authority is broad in that it "is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest". As a matter of policy, however, the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau is restricted to violations of Federal Laws and matters not specifically assigned by Congressional enactment or otherwise to other Federal investigative agencies. Practically the Bureau of Investigation conducts investigations of violations of all of the Federal criminal laws with the exception of violations of those laws pertaining to Prohibition, Narcotics, Customs, and Counterfeiting, there being specific agencies in the Treasury Department assigned to make investigations of these violations of law.

The major violations of law in which the Bureau assumes primary investigative jurisdiction are the following matters.

Administrative and confidential investigations of various Departmental personnel including those considered for appointment, executive and otherwise, under the authorization of the Attorney General.
Admiralty and Maritime matters.
Alaskan matters
Anti-trust laws, violations of
Applicants, Prohibition.
Bankruptcy,
Bondsmen and Sureties,
Bonus, Soldiers overpayment,
Bribery,
Civil rights and Domestic Violence,
Civil Service Act,
Condemnation of Land,
Contempt of Court,
Copyrights,
Corrupt Practices Act,
Crimes on the High Seas,
Crimes on Government Reservations,
Desertions,
Election Frauds,
Embezzlement and Illegal Possession of Government Property,
Escaped Federal Prisoners,
Explosives Act,
Extortion,
Extradition,
Farm Loan Act (at request of Treasury Department)
Films, Prize Fight, Transportation of,
Food and Drug Act.
Forgery,
Frauds against the Government,

At request of the
attorney general

62-24172-110
62-2831-9

Illegal use of Government transportation requests,
Impersonation,
Indian and Government Reservation matters,
International Border Matters,
Interstate Commerce Act,
Interstate Commerce, Thefts from, freight and express shipments,
Intimidating Witnesses,
Lottery tickets, Interstate Transportation of,
Mail Frauds (Accounting work)
Migratory Bird Act,
National Banking Act,
National Defense Act,
National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.
Neutrality Matters,
Obscene Matters by Interstate Transportation,
Official Corruption,
Pardons and Paroles, Investigations of matters connected therewith,
Patents,
Parole Violators,
Passports and Visas, Investigations of matters connected therewith,
Peonage,
Perjury,
Probation Matters,
Red Cross Matters,
Selective Service Act,
Treason,
Uniform, Illegal Wearing of,
Veterans Bureau Matters,
War Risk Insurance
White Slave Traffic Act,
World War Adjusted Compensation Act.

The Bureau of Investigation, upon specific request, assigns investigators to Committees of Congress, principally to the Judiciary Committee in cases involving impeachment of Federal Judges.

The Bureau of Investigation is composed of a Director, an Assistant Director, 10 Bureau Administrative Assistants, 2 Inspectors, 30 Special Agents in Charge, 6 Principal Accountants, 264 Special Agents, 67 Special Accountants, 105 Clerical employees in field duty, and 126 clerical employees at the Seat of Government, of which 75 are assigned to the Division of Identification and Information.

There are thirty field offices of the Bureau of Investigation throughout the country located in the principal cities. These offices are under the supervision of a Special Agent in Charge. The assignment of territory to these individual offices is based upon transportation facilities and the lines of judicial districts.

The Bureau of Investigation also has under its jurisdiction the National Division of Identification and Information which collects and exchanges with law

enforcement officials criminal information data. There are now in the archives of this Division of the Bureau 1,630,366 current fingerprint records and it receives an average of 1,480 inquiries daily from Chiefs of Police, Sheriffs, and other law enforcement officials. The fingerprints of any person arrested for a felony within the United States by any law enforcement officer are forwarded to this Bureau at Washington. The average of identifications made is 83 1/3%. Upon the receipt of fingerprints of a person arrested for a felony immediate search is made in the Division of Identification and Information and report thereof either wired or sent by letter to the police official interested within forty-eight hours after its receipt by the Bureau. Within the past year direct exchange of criminal information data has been effected between the Bureau of Investigation and Scotland Yard of Great Britain, which corresponds with the Bureau of Investigation of the United States. Negotiations are now in progress for establishing the exchange of similar information with the Surete Generale at Paris. Exchange relations on this type of data exist at the present time with Canada, Cuba, Australia, the British territories in South Africa, and Mexico.

Appointees as Special Agents of the Bureau are required to have legal training and preference is given to those who possess an L.L.B. degree from some recognized law school or college. Appointees as Special Accountants of the Bureau must possess accepted academic training in accountancy as well as practical accountancy experience. The Agents and Accountants of the Bureau have no power of arrest, but they perform every investigative activity in cases involving violations of the Federal Statutes up to the point at which the case is presented in court for actual trial.

The Bureau of Investigation maintains a Training School at Washington, D. C., for all new appointees to its service. The course of training consists of instructions as to the Manual of Rules and Regulations of the Bureau of Investigation and the Manual of Instructions for investigative action and lectures are delivered to the new appointees by experts of the Bureau in certain specialised subjects, such as bankruptcy, anti-trust work, etc.

The Agents of the Bureau of Investigation must be well grounded in the law of evidence and not only possess the theoretical training which the legal course affords, but develop, through experience in performing investigative work in intricate cases, and sitting at the counsel tables with the United States Attorneys during the trial of these cases, a practical knowledge of legal procedure which enables them to exercise the requisite investigative skill and judgment in the performance of that duty.

It is impressed upon the Agents and Accountants of the Bureau of Investigation that their function is that of a Fact Finding Agency and that their attitude must be entirely judicial and without prejudice manifested in the handling of any of their work.

The Bureau has issued two Manuals to its personnel, one a Manual of Rules and Regulations dealing with the preparation of its reports, administrative matters and rules of conduct, and the other a Manual of instructions for investigative action containing detailed instructions and suggestions for the preparation of cases under the various violations of the laws in which the Bureau conducts investigations. Twice a year examinations are conducted of the entire investigative personnel of the Bureau upon the contents of these two Manuals and the result of these examinations is one of the elements considered in rating the efficiency of the field employees.

The field offices of the Bureau of Investigation act as the investigative arm of the United States Attorneys in the various jurisdictions performing all of the investigative work required by said United States Attorneys requisite for prosecution of cases coming under the classifications specified above.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Investigation

The investigative authority of Special Agents and Special Accountants of the Bureau of Investigation is broad. This is covered in the wording of credentials issued to Special Agents of the Bureau, reading as follows:

"To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that the bearer whose signature appears upon the margin hereof, is a regularly appointed Special Agent of the Department, and as such is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in which the United States is or may be a party in interest".

As a matter of policy, however, the Bureau of Investigation accepts investigative jurisdiction in such violations, or alleged violations of Federal Laws as are not specifically placed under the investigative jurisdiction of other investigative agencies by Congressional enactment. The Bureau assumes primary investigative jurisdiction in the following matters:

Administrative and confidential investigations of various Departmental personnel, including those considered for appointment, executive and otherwise, - upon the authorization of the Attorney General.

Admiralty and Maritime Matters
Alaskan Matters
Applicants, Prohibition
Bankruptcy
Bondsmen and Sureties
Bonus, Soldiers Overpayment
Bribery
Civil Rights and Domestic Violence
Civil Service Act
Condemnation of Land
Contempt of Court
Copyrights
Corrupt Practices Act
Crimes on the High Seas
Crimes on Government Reservations
Desertions
Election Frauds
Embezzlement and Illegal Possession of Government Property
Escaped Federal Prisoners
Explosives Act
Extortion
Extradition

Farm Loan Act (At request of Farming Dept)
Films, Prize-Fight, Transportation of
Food and Drug Act

Forgery

Frauds against the Government

✓ Government Reservations, Crimes on

Illegal Use of Government Transportation Requests

Impersonation

Indian and Government Reservation Matters

International Border Matters

Interstate Commerce Act

Interstate Commerce, Thefts from Express and Freight Shipments

Intimidating Witnesses

Lottery Tickets, Interstate Transportation of

Mail Frauds, Except Interstate Transportation of (Accountable)

Migratory Bird Act

Motor Vehicle Theft Act

National Banking Act

National Defense Act

Neutrality Matters

Obscene Matters by Interstate Transportation

Official Corruption

Pardons and Paroles

Parole Violators

Passports and Visas

Patents

Peonage

Perjury

~~✓ Prisoners, Allowing escape of~~

~~✓ Prisoners, Federal, escape of~~

Probation Matters

Red Cross Matters

Selective Service Act

Thefts, Embezzlement and Illegal Possession of Government Property

Treason

~~✓ Trusts~~

Uniform, Illegal Wearing of

Veterans Bureau Matters

War Risk Insurance

White Slave Traffic Act

World War Adjusted Compensation Act

There are thirty field offices of the Bureau of Investigation throughout the country, located at the following places:

Atlanta, Georgia.

Boston, Massachusetts.

Buffalo, New York.

Butte, Montana.

Charlotte, North Carolina.

Chicago, Illinois.

Columbus, Ohio.

Dallas, Texas.

Denver, Colorado.

Detroit, Michigan.
El Paso, Texas.
Indianapolis, Indiana.
Jacksonville, Florida.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Los Angeles, California.
Memphis, Tennessee.
Minneapolis, Minnesota.
New Orleans, Louisiana.
New York, New York.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
Omaha, Nebraska.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Portland, Oregon.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Antonio, Texas.
San Francisco, California.
Seattle, Washington.
St. Louis, Missouri.
Washington, D.C.

The Bureau of Investigation also has under its jurisdiction what is known as the National Division of Identification and Information. This is a Division for the collection and exchange with law enforcement officials everywhere of criminal information data. There are now in the archives of this Bureau 1,630,366 current fingerprint records and it receives an average of 1,460 inquiries daily from Chiefs of Police, Sheriffs, and other law enforcement officials. A criminal, or suspected criminal, apprehended in any part of this country or abroad, may have his fingerprint impressions taken by those responsible therefor. This fingerprint record is thereupon sent to the Division of Identification and Information of the Bureau at Washington where a search is made of the fingerprint records already on file here, together with a vast number of index cards. The law enforcement official transmitting the print is then notified within forty-eight hours of its receipt as to whether or not a record is on file here and the detailed nature of said record.

Appointees as Special Agents of the Bureau must possess LL.B. Degrees from some recognized law school or college. Appointees as Special Accountants under the jurisdiction of the Bureau must possess accepted academic training in accounting, as well as practical accounting experience, rendering them capable of accounting work of a high order. Agents of the Bureau perform every investigative activity in cases involving violations of the Federal Statutes up to the point at which a case is presented in court for actual trial.

All Agents performe are well grounded in the laws of evidence and not only possess the theoretical training which a legal course affords, but develop, through experience in performing investigative work in intricate cases, and sitting at the counsel table with United States Attorneys in court during the trial of these cases, a practical knowledge of legal procedure which enables them to exercise the requisite investigative skill and judgment in the performance of their duties.

Accountants under the jurisdiction of the Bureau must be expert in all lines of investigations covering violations of the National Banking Act and National Bankruptcy Act, as well as Postal Frauds, and cases involving embezzlements and similar violations.

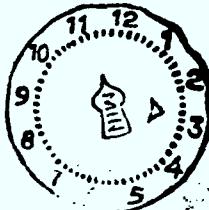
The field offices of the Bureau of Investigation act as the investigative arm of the United States Attorneys in the various jurisdictions, performing all of the investigative work required by said United States Attorneys requisite for the prosecution of cases coming under the classifications specified above.

299
The Bureau's personnel consists of 267 Special Agents, 73 Special Accountants, 75 employees of the Division of Identification and Information, technical and clerical, etc., 63 employees at the seat of Government, Washington, D. C., and 105 clerical employees in the field.

From
The Attorney General
to
Official indicated below by check mark

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Solicitor General Mitchell | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Assistant to the Atty. Gen., Donovan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Assistant Attorney General Willebrandt | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Assistant Attorney General Parmenter | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Assistant Attorney General Marshall | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Assistant Attorney General Farnum | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Assistant Attorney General Galloway | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Assistant Attorney General Luhring | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Assistant Attorney General Lawrence | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Mawhinney, Solicitor of the Treasury | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Morgan, Solicitor of Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Risley, Solicitor of Labor | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Hoover, Dir. Bureau of Investigation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Conner, Superintendent of Prisons | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Baldwin, Chief Clerk | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Finch, Pardon Attorney | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Sornborger, Appointment Clerk | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Robb, Mail and Files | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Dodge | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ██████████ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Gardner | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Horan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Chase | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Carusi | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ██████████ | <input type="checkbox"/> |

MEMORANDUM



62-24172-X10
62-12831-9

b6
b7c

Mr. Hoodin

gms

Please get me up a
brief statement of
Scope & activities of Bureau
of Inv. the smallest it
belongs to etc &
explain it to me 62-12831

ccdee

C. P. B. I.

RECORDED
MAR 18 1929

62-24172-X10
62-12831-9
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 18 1929
FBI
Div. One | FILE

Copy furnished Attorney General

3/18/29 J. E. W.

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M. M. J. M.

filed

PERSONNEL CLASSIFICATION BOARD

FIELD SURVEY DIVISION

Washington

Circular No. 26.

August 9, 1928.

Subject: Request for field organization charts and statements of the functions of field services, offices, or stations,

To Heads of Departments and Independent Establishments having field services:

1. The plans for collecting data and information concerning positions within the scope of the survey of positions in the field services, now being conducted by the Board under Section 2 of the Act of May 28, 1928, include the execution of individual questionnaires (P.C.B. Form No. 14) in accordance with the instructions contained in P.C.B. Forms Nos. 15 and 16. Certain other types of informative material (described below) are requested.

2. Many departments and establishments have prepared, either for publication or for administrative purposes, informative material respecting the organization and functions of their field services, offices, or stations. It is requested that any material of this sort, which may be already in existence or which can be prepared without too much delay or difficulty, be submitted to the Board for the purpose of amplifying the information collected through the individual questionnaires.

3. The two principal types of material which will prove of special value to the Board's staff are (a) organization charts, and (b) statements of functions of field services, offices, or stations.

(a) Organization Charts of Field Organizations. No special form of organization chart is prescribed; but it will perhaps be of assistance to indicate the type of chart that is most informative. The charts should be such as to show the principal subdivisions and sections and lines of supervisory responsibility and authority. They should be sufficiently detailed to give a graphic picture of the place of each kind of position in the field organization unit and the extent of supervisory responsibility and authority it involves. For a large field organization with many subdivisions, there should be submitted a master chart showing the relationship of the various subdivisions to the organization as a whole. Likewise there should be submitted a detailed chart for each subdivision showing the relationship of sections, groups, and individual positions to the subdivision as a whole. These subdivision charts should indicate the kinds of positions and the number of each kind.

Memo to Mr. Caldwell
8/14/28
JH

For a smaller organization one chart will suffice. The organization arrangement shown must be the actual present form, not a desired or ideal form, and the titles of the various subdivisions should correspond with the organization titles used in preparing the questionnaires, so that the section in which an employee works may be readily located on the chart.

(b) Statements of Functions of Field Organization Units. The type of statement or report that will be of most value to the Board is one that shows the duties of each field organization (service, station, office, and especially subdivision) as such, irrespective of the work of any individual employed therein. The description of the work performed by the field organization as a unit should be so arranged as to proceed from the general to the particular with increasing detail as each successively smaller subdivision is considered.

4. So far as practicable this material should be prepared and collected during the period required to prepare and collect the questionnaires; but in case a choice has to be made, the preparation and submission of the questionnaires should be given priority.

Respectfully,



Wm. H. McReynolds,
Director of Field Survey.



JWG-L

Department of Justice
OFFICE OF
The General Agent
Washington

Jolson G

F B I

May 1, 1929.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

The Department of Justice has been requested by the Personnel Classification Board, to furnish an organization chart of the Department together with a brief resume of the functions of the various divisions.

In order to comply with the above mentioned request it is desired that the undersigned be furnished with an organization chart of the Bureau of Investigation together with a brief outline of the functions of each division thereunder.

b6 2469
Respectfully,

J.W. Gardner

J. W. Gardner,
General Agent.

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66-2469-2

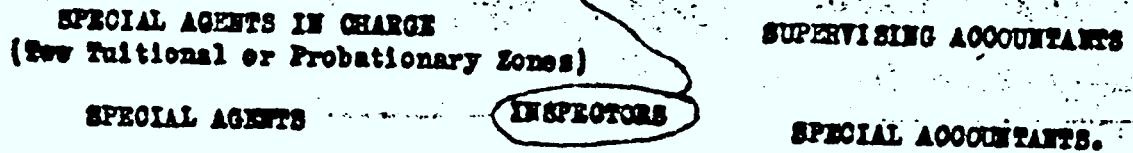
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|-------------------------|------|
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| MAY 9 1929 A. M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| Jolson | FILE |

Ans
5-6-29 MAY 9 1929
Q *3*

The foregoing, it is believed, is a complete statement of the existing field service of the Bureau.

The Special Agents and Special Accountants of the Bureau are, individually, all upon the same status. That is, they all perform investigative work covering violations of Federal Laws and Statutes and are all responsible in the field to the Special Agents in Charge and Supervising Accountants, as the case may be. The Bureau, of course, selects a Special Agent or Special Accountant to act as Special Agent in Charge or Supervising Accountant in the absence of the latter officials. Other than this, however, there is no difference in the status of the Bureau's Special Agents or Special Accountants, as indicated above.

With regard to paragraph three, a chart of the Bureau's field organization would be as follows:



All Special Agents in Charge and Supervising Accountants are supervised by Administrative Assistants at Washington under the jurisdiction of the Director of the Bureau.

The functions of the Bureau's field organization units, as set forth in the foregoing, is to investigate violations of the laws of the United States and collect evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest. The work proceeds along general investigative lines in the cases in the Bureau's field offices under the jurisdiction of Agents in Charge and along specific accounting lines in the Bureau's field accounting zones. The Agents in Charge and Supervising Accountants have charge, in their respective jurisdictions, of all alleged offenses against the laws of the United States except those arising under National Prohibition and Counterfeiting Laws.

At this time I desire to call your attention to the apparent impracticability, in fact the impossibility, of applying specific personnel classifications, rules and grades to the Bureau's field service. The lack of feasibility along these lines may be indicated by the fact that the Bureau's investigative staff is the only one in the Governmental service which has not been placed under the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission, the latter body having found it impossible hitherto to prepare examination tests which would meet the situation.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that, as indicated in the foregoing statements and chart, there are no differences in the individual functions of the Bureau's Special Agents and Special Accountants, nor in the individual functions of the Bureau's Special Agents in Charge or Supervising Accountants. Individually they handle the same problems and the same cases. The differences arising are based solely upon qualifications and skill gained through experience and cannot be graded in accordance with the class of work performed. The qualifications and skill gained by experience will, of course, vary materially in the greater number of individual instances. The Bureau judges these differences, not through any mechanical or set system or form of grading but by

1. Results of investigation by Agents of the Bureau into qualifications of applicants prior to appointment.
2. Reports of Agents in Charge during and upon the completion of probationary tuition period.
3. Reports of Agents in Charge and Supervising Accountants based upon personal observation of the work of individual Special Agents and Special Accountants at the end of a thirty day period.
4. Semi-annual reports of Special Agents in Charge and Supervising Accountants transmitted with efficiency ratings on April 31st. and October 30th. of each year.
5. Special personnel reports as exigencies require and as called for by the Bureau.
6. Review of reports of Special Agents and Special Accountants and of Special Agents in Charge and Supervising Accountants by Bureau Administrative Assistants designated to review such reports by the Bureau.
7. Reports of the Bureau's Inspectors upon the work performed by Special Agents and Special Accountants, and Special Agents in Charge and Supervising Accountants.
8. The personal judgment afforded by personal contact at frequent intervals of the Director of the Bureau relative to the efficiency and qualifications of the Bureau's Special Agents, Special Accountants, Special Agents in Charge and Supervising Accountants.

I am, as indicated, very strongly of the opinion therefore
that it would be utterly impossible to grade the Bureau's field
forces in classes according to the work performed.

Very truly yours,

Director.

62-24172-XII

62-24172-XI

May 6, 1929.

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GARDNER.

MAY 9 1929

Reference is made to your memorandum of May 1, 1929, in which you request a brief outline of the functional organization of the Bureau of Investigation for use in preparing an organization chart of the Department for transmission to the Personnel Classification Board. The following shows the active divisions of the Bureau and gives a brief statement concerning the function of each division:

DIVISION ONE.
Office of the Director.

This Division handles administrative and confidential investigations; assignment of the Bureau's field force; personnel matters; and unclassified mail.

DIVISION TWO.
Office of the Assistant Director.

Division Two supervises the conduct of various classes of investigations, including those relating to violations of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, Impersonation, Bribery, Contempt of Court, Indian and Government Reservation matters, Perjury, Special assignments, et al.

DIVISION THREE.

This Division supervises the conduct of all investigations relating to violations of the National Bank and Federal Reserve Acts, Anti-trust laws, Mail frauds, and also handles all matters relating to the Bureau's Special Accountants.

DIVISION FOUR.

Division Four is charged with the supervision of the conduct of all investigations throughout the United States relating to fugitives from justice, and violations of the White Slave Traffic Act, Theft, embezzlement, or illegal possession of Government property, Pardon, parole, and probation matters, Election laws, Espionage, Bondsmen and Sureties, et al.

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
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P. M.
FBI - NEW YORK

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107 JUL 27 1964

DIVISION SIX.
NATIONAL DIVISION OF IDENTIFICATION AND INFORMATION.

The function of this Division is the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of criminal identification records and their exchange with the officials of States, cities, and institutions.

DIVISION SEVEN.

This Division handles all administrative matters, such as accounts, administrative reports, arrivals and departures, equipment and credentials, expense vouchers, Identification and Apprehension Orders, investigations of applicants, leaves of absence, payroll, telegrams, transportation requests, and supplies.

DIVISION EIGHT.

Division Eight handles all matters connected with the records and files of the Bureau, including both administrative and personnel matters.

If you desire any additional information from the Bureau in this connection, I shall be glad to furnish the same upon your further request.

Very truly yours;

Director.

W. B. OLIVER
8TH DIST. ALABAMA

HOME ADDRESS:
TUSCALOOSA

RUTH B. FOSQUE
SECRETARY

COMMITTEE ON
APPROPRIATIONS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

June 25, 1929.

Hon. John Edgar Hoover, Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your letter of the 24th, enclosing copy of the report of the Bureau presented to the convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police held in Atlanta on June 4th, and booklet concerning the work of the Bureau of Investigation, has just been received. I wish to thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending me these publications, - both of which contain much interesting information.

I may perhaps wish to discuss, during the Summer, before some of the civic organizations in my State the work of your Bureau, and if you can give me rather concretely the results of the efforts of your Bureau in the carrying out of your larger activities I shall greatly appreciate it.

For instance, you might give an approximate estimate of the number of convictions and the amount of fines imposed resulting from arrests effected through your Bureau. Then, the number of motor vehicles recovered from some date which you may select, and I should also like a short statement showing the number of escaped prisoners who had been fugitives for a long while, and who had been intercepted by agents of your Bureau after the issuance of the Identification Order, - mention of which appears on page 4 of the booklet.

Also give the number of finger print records you now have, and the average increase in the number per month.

In conclusion, let me say that I have been greatly interested in the work of your Bureau, as you know, and wish to again commend you for the very efficient way in which you have organized it and the fine results obtained.

With renewed assurances of my esteem and regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

M. B. Oliver

WBO-rbf

1929

*Frank
May*

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62-72831-10

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|-------------------|---------------|
| BUREAU | INVESTIGATION |
| JUL 15 1929 A. M. | |
| DEPART. | Rept. 7 |
| Div. Two | |

JUL 15 1929

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During the fiscal year 1928 there were 4211 convictions obtained in cases under investigation by this Bureau, the total fines imposed in these cases - \$482,851.31.

During the first 10 months of the current fiscal year 3162 convictions have been obtained in cases under investigation, the total fines for the same period being \$480,044.48.

Since the enactment of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act October, 1919 to April 30, 1929, there have been 20,863 cars recovered in cases which have been investigated by this Bureau. The value of these cars totals \$17,759,460.58.

During the first 10 months of the fiscal year 1929 there were 1073 fugitives located by this Bureau.

Ninety-nine Fugitives on whom Identification Orders were issued have been apprehended. There are 915 Identification Orders outstanding at the present time.

Mr. MacFarland suggests as a matter of interest to civic organizations that this Bureau gives special attention to aggravated violations of the White Slave Traffic Act, wherein the transportation involves minor girls and that most of these victims are waitresses in cafes or restaurants. Usually the victim is transported under a promise of marriage by the subject. During the first 10 months of the fiscal year there have been 362 convictions in this class of cases and sentences imposed total 407 years and 9 months.

The total number of fingerprints on file in the Division of Identification and Information on June 1, 1929 - 1,716,461.

Fingerprints are received on an average of 1000 each day. Identifications are made on 34% of the prints received.

June 26, 1929.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

A BOOKLET CONCERNING THE WORK
OF THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PUBLISHED FOR THE INFORMATION OF
PEACE OFFICERS AND LAW-ENFORCEMENT
OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1929

6-2-12831-10

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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OF THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PUBLISHED FOR THE INFORMATION OF
PEACE OFFICERS AND LAW-ENFORCEMENT
OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1929

THE WORK OF THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This booklet has been prepared to acquaint peace officers and law-enforcement officials with the work of the Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice in its investigation of alleged violations of laws in which the United States is or may be a party in interest.

At the head of the Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C., is Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, director. Under his jurisdiction there are 30 field offices, including 6 accounting zones, located throughout the United States. Each field office is under the immediate supervision of a special agent in charge, who has jurisdiction in his respective district of the investigation of all reported offenses against the laws of the United States which are handled by the bureau.

The Bureau of Investigation has investigative jurisdiction over all violations of Federal laws and matters not specifically assigned by congressional enactment, or otherwise, to other Federal agencies. It does *not* have investigative jurisdiction over violations of the national prohibition, counterfeiting, narcotic, customs and smuggling, postal, or immigration laws.

Any information concerning a violation of a Federal law, other than those listed above, which comes to the attention of a law-enforcement official or peace officer, should be sent by letter or, if the matter seems to be urgent, by telegram marked "Government rate collect" to the special agent in charge of the district in which such officer is located.

The address of the Bureau of Investigation field office having jurisdiction over the district in which you are located is as follows:

The following general information shows some of the major violations of Federal laws over which the Bureau of Investigation has jurisdiction, together with an indication of the kind of information the bureau desires to receive from interested State and local officials in order that an appropriate investigation may be made and the facts submitted to the United States Attorney for prosecution in the courts of the United States:

NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT

Persons who transport a stolen motor vehicle from one State to another State, knowing the same to have been stolen, may be prosecuted in the United States courts for the transportation of the stolen vehicle. Also, persons who receive, conceal, store, barter, sell or dispose of any motor vehicle moving as, or which is a part of, or which constitutes interstate or foreign commerce, knowing the same to have been stolen, may be prosecuted in the United States courts under this act, which is also known as the Dyer Act.

When an individual is found in possession of an automobile and there is reason to believe that his possession of the motor vehicle is not lawful and that the said motor vehicle has been stolen in another State and transported in interstate or foreign commerce, if the facts in the matter are called to the attention of the Bureau of Investigation an investigation will be made to establish a possible violation of the national motor vehicle theft act.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

The white slave traffic act is frequently referred to as the Mann Act. This act declares that any person who shall knowingly transport, or cause to be transported, or aid or assist in obtaining transportation for, or in transporting in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any Territory, or in the District of Columbia, any woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or to engage in other immoral practices, shall be deemed guilty of a felony. The Bureau of Investigation is desirous of receiving any information which comes to your attention indicating a violation of this act.

NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT

It is the duty of the Bureau of Investigation to investigate alleged violations of the national bankruptcy act. Violations of this act are usually reported to the bureau by referees in bankruptcy, trustees, credit associations, or creditors. However, when bankruptcy proceedings involve local individuals the bureau will appreciate receiving any information which you may obtain relative to the concealment of physical assets prior to the bankruptcy.

Information that shipments were made from the bankrupt store late at night or in a covert manner, that foreign vans or trucks were loaded at the bankrupt's premises, that the bankrupt hastily liquidated his affairs immediately prior to closing by sacrifice or below-cost sales, all are significant of irregularities and are a material aid to the progress of the investigation. Attempts on the part of the bankrupt to collect old accounts after proceedings have been instituted also are evidence of violations.

In bankruptcy cases particularly, local peace officers can obtain valuable information in the form of rumors and local undercurrent reports which are not available to an outside investigator.

IMPERSONATION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Whenever information is received by a peace officer or law-enforcement official which indicates that an individual falsely claims or did falsely claim to be an officer of the United States, or that such individual fraudulently acted as if he were a Federal officer for the purpose of obtaining or demanding anything of value, such as loans, credits, money, documents, or the cashing of checks, such information should be transmitted to the Bureau of Investigation, which will begin an immediate inquiry to determine whether or not a Federal law has been violated.

LARCENY OF GOODS IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Any facts which indicate that any person or persons did steal anything being shipped from one State to another State, from any freight or express shipment, or that any person received anything which was stolen from such shipments, should be reported to the Bureau of Investigation.

THEFT, EMBEZZLEMENT, OR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

It is a violation of a Federal law to embezzle, purloin, or steal any property of the United States, or to receive such property knowing the same to have been stolen. The Bureau of Investigation has investigative jurisdiction over offenses of this nature.

CRIMES ON GOVERNMENT RESERVATIONS

The investigation of crimes committed on Government reservations, including Indian reservations, or in any Government building, or on Government property, is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Investigation and any information concerning such crimes should be forwarded to the nearest bureau office.

In addition to the violations listed above, the Bureau of Investigation has investigative jurisdiction over violations of the national bank and Federal reserve acts, antitrust laws, neutrality laws and related matters, the corrupt practices act, perjury, bribery, crimes on the high seas, interstate transportation of lottery tickets and prize-fight films, peonage matters, illegal use of Government transportation requests, and other miscellaneous Federal statutes.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE

The Bureau of Investigation conducts investigations for the purpose of locating and causing the arrest of persons who are fugitives from justice by reason of violations of the Federal laws over which the bureau has jurisdiction, of escaped Federal prisoners, and parole and probation violators. The bureau also seeks to bring about the apprehension of other Federal fugitives from justice when the efforts of the United States marshal and the Federal investigative agency having primary jurisdiction have failed to locate such persons.

When the arrest of a Federal fugitive from justice is not brought about within a reasonable time, the bureau issues what is known as an identification order, which is distributed to peace officers in all parts of the country. These identification orders contain the name, photograph, fingerprints, and description of the fugitive, together with all available information which might prove helpful in bringing about his arrest. When the fugitive is apprehended, an apprehension order is issued so that all efforts to locate the individual may be discontinued. If you do not already receive these orders, the bureau will be pleased to place your name on the mailing list.

It is of the utmost importance in investigations relating to fugitives that any information secured be sent to the nearest bureau office without delay.

NATIONAL DIVISION OF IDENTIFICATION AND INFORMATION

In addition to its force of trained investigators, the Bureau of Investigation has under its jurisdiction the National Division of Identification and Information, located at Washington, D. C., which was created as a central clearing house of information pertaining to criminals.

The National Division of Identification and Information possesses what is believed to be the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint records of current value existing anywhere in the world. This collection, consisting of over one and one-half million fingerprint records and of more than two and one-half million card-index records, has been made possible by the splendid cooperation of approximately 1,600 law-enforcement officials and agencies

throughout the United States and foreign countries and is being extended at the rate of over 1,000 fingerprint records each day.

The Bureau of Investigation invites each and every peace officer in the United States to avail himself of the information contained in its fingerprint records. This service is rendered to all legally constituted law-enforcement officers free of any cost whatever. Fingerprint cards and franked envelopes for the transmission of records to the division are also supplied without cost to correspondents. The extent to which this service is utilized by peace officers can be appreciated by the fact that the Division of Identification and Information responds to almost 30,000 inquiries each month, each inquiry being answered by letter within 48 hours after it is received.

The records of the identification division are based primarily on fingerprints and it is difficult to make positive identification unless fingerprints are furnished. However, a card-index system is maintained through which on numerous occasions an accurate identification is made possible by the name or alias of an individual coupled with some descriptive data.

The National Division of Identification and Information is, of course, a cooperative agency. The only information which can be supplied to inquirers consists of data which have been previously transmitted to the division by law-enforcement officers and penal institutions.

The cooperation between police officials, sheriffs, and wardens throughout the United States and the division of identification has been splendid. In spite of the gratifying progress which has been made in the bureau's fingerprint work, however, there is still room for improvement. The division of identification is not receiving all of the fingerprint records which should be forwarded to it by the law enforcement officials of the country. The more complete and extensive the records of the division become the more effective will be the service it can render. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

A pamphlet has been prepared by the Bureau of Investigation known as How to Take Fingerprints, which contains instructions concerning a simple and standardized method of taking fingerprints. Any law-enforcement officer who is now, or who may desire to become, a contributor to the records of the National Division of Identification and Information will be supplied with a copy of this booklet upon request.

Any inquiries concerning identification matters should be addressed as follows:

Director, Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

EX:DCS

July 13, 1929.

62-24172-X12
62-2831-70

JUL 15 1929

Honorable W. B. Oliver,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

62-12831

My dear Congressman:

I am in receipt of your communication of June 25th., and have read the contents thereof with much interest. I was extremely pleased, as always, to note your commendatory references and I desire to assure you that both personally and officially I will endeavor to merit the continuance of your esteem. I value your good opinion highly.

It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request and to advise you as to the work of the Bureau of Investigation in the following general terms:

During the fiscal year 1928 4,211 convictions were obtained in cases which were under investigation by the representatives of this Bureau. The total fines imposed in these cases amounted to \$482,851.51.

During the first ten months of the current fiscal year 3,162 convictions have been obtained in cases under investigation by representatives of this Bureau and the total of fines for the same period amounted to \$400,044.49.

Since the enactment of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, investigations of the violations of the provisions of which have been entrusted to this Bureau, there have been recovered in cases which have been investigated by representatives of this Bureau 20,863 automobiles. This covers the period from October, 1919, to April 30, 1929. The value of these recovered cars totals \$17,759,460.58.

During the first ten months of the current fiscal year, i. e., that ending June 30, 1929, 1,073 fugitives from justice were located by representatives of this Bureau. On about ten percent of these fugitives regular Bureau Identification Orders had been issued. The bithers were located so expeditiously as to make

FUGITIVE FILES DIVISION
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The issuance of Identification Orders unnecessary. These include violators of practically every Federal Statute. They also include escaped Federal prisoners, parole violators and deserters from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. A number of these fugitives have been sought for considerable periods of time. Many of them have been fugitives for approximately five years. As an instance of the work of the Bureau in matters of this kind, I might state that the Bureau has just located an escaped Federal prisoner who broke jail in 1899, approximately thirty years ago.

In the handling of fugitive cases, the representatives of the Bureau have specific instructions that these cases are not to be closed without authorization or until the fugitive is located, no matter how long the search may continue. There are 915 Bureau Identification Orders outstanding at the present time.

It might interest you to know that considerable success has been effected in the past year by representatives of this Bureau in investigations of aggravated violations of the White Slave Traffic Act. In many cases immature girls were transported from one state to another for immoral purposes, largely under promises of marriage. During the first ten months of the current fiscal year there have been 362 convictions in this class of cases and the sentences imposed total 407 years and 9 months.

The total number of fingerprint records on file in the Division of Identification and Information of the Bureau of Investigation on June 1, 1929, amounted to 1,716,461. The total number of alphabetical index cards, that is, cards covering both the correct names and aliases of those persons for whom fingerprint records are on file, amounted to 2,602,000.

The receipt of fingerprint records from all sections of this and other countries is increasing daily. Criminal fingerprint information data is being exchanged with practically every civilized country. During the past week, the Bureau has corresponded with both Scotland Yard and the Central Police Bureau of Austria, with reference to their inquiries for criminal identification data in the archives of the Bureau.

It may interest you to know that actual identifications are made at the present moment on 34% of the fingerprint inquiries received. Fingerprint records and inquiries are now being received on an average of 1,000,000 for each and every day.

In order to show the character of the work performed by the Division of Identification and Information I might cite the following as a few of the more interesting cases handled during the course of a day:

In the Division of Identification in the Department, the following cases of identification by fingerprint process were recorded:

The fingerprints of Frank Theodore Van Horn were received from the Police Authorities at Los Angeles, California. The records show this person to be Frank Van Horn, an escape from the State Hospital at Phoenix, Arizona.

From the police authorities at Mineola, New York, were received the fingerprints of Ross Browne, charged with forgery and grand larceny. The records proved this person to be Charles L. Norton, wanted for circulation of bad checks by the Chief of Police at Memphis, Tenn.

From the Chief of Police at Scottsbluff, Nebraska, were received the fingerprints of Ricardo Garcia. The records proved this person to be Macio Montoya, an escape from the State Reformatory at Buena Vista, Colorado.

The fingerprints of Charles P. Strausser, charged with burglary, were received from the State Police at Reading, Pa. The records show this person to be Charles Perry Strausser, wanted for murder by the Inspector of Detectives, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Chief of Police at Ponca City, Oklahoma, sent in the fingerprints of W. H. Randolph, held there for investigation. The records proved this person to be L. C. Edwards, a parole violator wanted by the State Reformatory at Lansing, Michigan.

The investigative authority of the Bureau of Investigation is extremely broad, inasmuch as it, in accordance with Congressional Enactment, "is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest". As a matter of policy, however, the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau is restricted to violations of Federal Laws and matters not specifically assigned, by Congressional Enactment or otherwise, to other Federal investigative agencies. Practically the Bureau of Investigation conducts investigations of violations of all of the Federal criminal laws with the exception of violations of those laws pertaining to Prohibition, Narcotics, Customs and Counterfeiting. The